THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852

STREET, STATE THANKS THE MOST SO

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic Party has placed in the field its candidate for the Presidency, in the person of FRANKLIN PIERCE. OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This nomination was effected in the Convention of the Party, at Baltimore, on Saturday last, about one o'clock, after several days of ineffectual trials, in which Mr. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Marcy, and Mr. Douglas stood highest, but neither of them having at any time come nearer than within sixty votes of the two-thirds necessary to secure a nomination: when, on a sudden, wearied out with fruit less contention, and in actual danger, it was thought, of dissolving without making any nomination at all, the partisans of all the regular candidates threw up their hands, and on the second voting thereafter Mr. PIERCE received two hundred and eighty-two votes, (being all but six,) and was literally proclaimed the candidate.

This result confirms what we have more than one suggested, that all the debates in Congress, and especially in the House of Representatives, in relation to the claims of particular individuals to the honor of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, was an idle consumption of time, which, upon every consideration of public daty, ought to have been · differently employed. The great points of contest in these debates were, chiefly, the necessity of keeping up with what is called "the progress;" the claims of the West, and of those who rejoice in the title of "Young America," to a large if not predominant share in the honors and emoluments of the Government, and the consequent contempt with which intelligent age, accompanied by high public and party services, and knowledge acquired by experience, were to be derided, contemned. and made subservient to the foregoing considera tions. And what has been the upshot of all this? The party of "progress" has triumphed in setting aside all the veterans whom the old Democratic party had employed in offices secondary only to the first, and from among whom the body of that party has certainly expected the candidate for the highest office of the Government to be selected; and the making choice of one-an estimable and acceptable person, bating his political ereed-whose name had not been pressed in the debates referred to; who is not a "Young American;" who is not a "Progressive"—that is to say, not "a fast man;" who is not a Western man, but as far from it as the territory of Uncle Sam extends castwardly from the west; and, though not to be reckoned among the Old Fogies," is not so entirely youthful as to be free from the suspicion of respect | Hastings Strickland, Maine. Charles Atherton, N. H. for the wisdom, the old principles, and the religious David A. Smolley, Vermont habits of his forefathers.

B. F. Hallett, Mass. habits of his forefathers.

It is now manifest that the "two-thirds rule," which the party have adopted, is one which effectually excludes from nemination for the Presidency all prominent or distinguished members of the party-all at least whose eminence is such as to bring their claims and qualifications naturally into general discussion, and to enlist the support of extensive divisions of zealous adherents. These partisan feelings being carried into the Convention, and engeadering rival animosities, must always necessarily result in the choice of some person before unthought of, or so little known as not to have challenged any and CARLISLE in support of, and by the DISTRICT in view the repeal of the fugitive slave law. rival enmities. This being the case, the choice at which the Convention ultimately arrived was not only as good as could have been expected, but, in the hap-hazard to which the Convention was reduced, a better one than might have been made. In the case of Mr. Polk, (nominated by the Convention of 1844 under nearly similar circumstances,) although he had been a prominent member of the popular branch of Congress, and was eminently respectable in private life, he was so little known to the great body of even his own party, that after his nomination the almost universal inquiry out of his own State was, " who is James K. Polle ?" In his case, although not conspicuous enough to have been dreamed of by the party generally for the office of President, a delegate to the Convention from a Northern State. foreseeing that Mr. VAN BUREN must be supplanted by somebody, was known to have visited Tennessee, and carried in his pocket to the Convention from the old Hero of the Hermitage the name of Mr. Polk. He was therefore in the contemplation of a few at least, from the first. In the present case, however, the gentleman on whom the mantle has finally fallen had been nowhere named, that we know of, by State Convention or County Meeting, in his own State or out of it; the attention of the party having been fixed alone on the Casses, the said, is about to proceed to Brazil, to smooth the vention. The Commit BUCHANANS, the DOUGLASES, MARCYS, HOUSTONS, BUTLERS, stereotyped names of the Democracy; and months and months having, we repeat, been spent in Congress and out of it, in discussing their merits and pressing their claims.

We can very well imagine what will be the gene ral surprise of the unsophisticated Democracy on learning that all their high-raised hopes and sanguine ral surprise of the unsophisticated Democracy on learning that all their high-raised hopes and sanguine expectations have been crushed to earth by the two-thirds rule, and a candidate presented to them of whose political claims fully four-fifths of them had

never before heard a whisper. Of Mr. PIRRCE our readers have probably heard more than most people, owing to his service in several public stations, but yet less than of any other of the gentlemen who were honored by votes in the philanthropists, seems now to be gaining the acquisince that time have controlled my judgment in this respectively. Democratic Convention. In the year 1833, he took his sent in Congress as a Representative from the State of New Hampshire; and, after serving in that capacity, became a Senator from the same State, serving there also for several years; after which he retired to the practice of the law. In the late Mexican War he served as Brigadier General, resigning his commission at the close of the war, and again returning to private life. His experience has, therefore, been practical to an extent to qualify him to administer the affairs of the Government, should the People call him to that trust, respectably and in a National spirit.

Of the eminent gentleman (the Hon. WILLIAM R. King) who was selected by the Convention for just been put into operation at Van Buren, Arkansas, unthe Vice Presidency, no one who knows him can der the superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM BRADERY. It is say aught personally in his dispraise; still less can capable of working two thousand spindles, though only we, who have known him from the beginning of his public career. We wonder, indeed, thinking of him as we do, that the Convention did not seek re- Two men were killed at Steubenville, Ohio, on Satur lief from its dilemma by selecting one so able, experienced, and unexceptionable, for the principal Pierce

ffice, instead of for the second. Without at all designing to disparage the respectable gentleman who became the choice of the Convention for the first office, we should have thought it more accordant with the fitness of things, as well as more politic, to have reversed the positions of the two nominees. "King's name would have been a tower of strength" to the party of which he is an ornament, or any other. But the Convention decided otherwise, and it is not for us to murmur.

VOTES IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The following is a recapitulation of all the votes aken for a nominee for President in the late Democratic National Convention, the last day's proceed-ings of which will be found on the preceding page of this paper:

RECAPITULATION OF THE VOTES. The following is a recapitulation of all the ballots

Votes.	Cass.	Buchanan.	Douglas.	Maroy.	Butler.	Houston.	Lane.	Dodge.	Dickinson.	Pierce.	Scattering.
1st	116	98	20	27	2	8	18	8	a y		1
2d		95	28	27	1	6	13	3	071		1
3d		94	21	26	001	7	13	3	1		1
4th		89	84	26	1	8	13	8	1		
6th		88	84	26	1	8	13	3	î		
7th	113	88	34	26	î	9	18	8	î		
8th		88	84	26	î	9	13	3	î		
9th		87	89	27	1	8	18		1		1
10th		86	40	27	1	8	14	44	1		
11th	101	87	50	27	1	8	18		1		
12th		88	51	27	1	9	13		1	****	
18th		District of	51	26	1	10	18		1		
14th		0.00 mm - 13	51	26	1	10	18		1		
15th			51	26	1	10	18		1		
16th		100000000	51	26	1	10	13		1		
17th		1000000	50	26	1	11	13		1		F
18th		85	56	25	1	11	18		1	*****	
19th		1000	68	26	1	10	13	***	1	******	
20th		92	64	26 26	13	10	13		1		10.5
21st 22d		104		26	15	9	13		1		
28d	27	104	78	27	19	6	18		1		
24th	28	103	80	26	23	9	13		1		
25th		101	79	26	24	10	13	111	î		
26th		101	80	26	24	10	13		î		
27th			85	26	24	9	18	1	î		
28th	28		88	26	25	11	18		î		
29th		98	91	26	25	12	13		1		
30th		91	92	26	20	12	13		1		
81st		83	92	26	18	8			1		
82d	. 93	74	80	26	1	6			1		
83d	. 123	72	60	25	1	6			1	1	
34th			53	33	1	5			16	*****	
35th	181	39	52	44	1	5			1	15	
36th		28	43	58	1	5			1	30	
37th			34	70	1	5			1	29	1
38th		28	88	84	1	5			1	29	
39th		28	38	85	1	5		10000	1	29	1
40th		27	33	85	1	5		113	1	29	
41st 42d		27 27	33	85 91	1	5		1000	1	29	
43d		27	88	91	1	5			1	29	1
44th		27	88	91	1	5			1	29	
45th		27	32	97	1	5			i	29	
46th		28	82	98	1	5			1	44	-
47th		28	33	95	i	5		100	î	49	1
48th	72	28	33	89	1	6			i	55	1
		-	10.10	100						1 500	

The following gentlemen were announced as the Demo cratic National Committee Welcome B. Sayles, R. I. James T. Pratt, Conn. James T. Pratt, Conn.
John P. Buckman, N. Y.
Joseph C. Potts, New Jersey.
Joseph Campbell, Pa.
George Read Riddle, Del.
Robert M. McLane, Md.
Wm. H. Clark, Virginia.
Warren Winslow, N. C.
S. T. Bailey, Georgia

S. T. Bailey, Georgia. Edward C. Betts, Alaba

R. Adams, Mississippi. Alexander G. Penn, La.
Alfred P. Edgerton, Ohio.
Francis P. Stone, Kentucky.
Geo. W. Jones, Tennessee.
Alexander F. Morrison, Ind. Isaac Cook, Illinois. Ferdinand Kennett, Mo. Napoleon B. Burrows, Ark.
T. T. Brodhead, Michigan.
Thomas Baltzell, Florida.
James W. Scott, Texas.
Joseph C. K. Napp, Iowa.
Benjamin L. Henning, Wis.
Wm. M. Gwin, California.

CASE OF GEORGE A. GARDINER. On the 29th ultimo the demurrer to the indict ATTORNEY against, the demurrer. The Cour (Judge CRAWFORD) yesterday delivered an elaborate opinion overruling the demurrer. The case will therefore be for trial at the next term of the

We are informed by a distinguished New Jersey Whig that the DELEGATES from that State to the Whig National Convention are all favorably inclined to the nomination of Gen. Scorr as the candidate for the Presidency. We repeat this information, be-cause the information copied into our last from Jersey papers might lead our readers, as it did us, to a

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We have intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 17th of April. Every thing was quiet. The new Legislature was to assemble on the 1st Wythesville, in Wythe, and at Hampton, in Elizaof May, and all the Governors of Provinces were to
beth City. The Central Bank at Staunton, charmeet in Convention at Santa Fe on the 25th of May, to determine upon the form of "Central Govto \$100,000.

Gen. Don Justo Jose de Urquiza is entrusted provisionally with the direction of the foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic, till the Assembly of the National Constituent Congress, by protocol of April 6th of a conference that day held at Palermo de San Berito, between the Governors of Buenos Ayres, Entre-Rios, and Corrientas, and the Plenipotentiary of the Province of Santa Fe. Gen. Urquiza, it is to the voice of the majority of the National Constituent Congress, and the Plenipotentiary preferences for Gen. Scott, though ready to yield to the voice of the majority of the National Constituent Congress, and the Plenipotentiary preferences for Gen. Scott, though ready to yield to the voice of the majority of the National Constituent. way for the reception there of Gen. GUIDO, as Re- a series, the fifth of which is as follows: sident Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at

The amounts of paper money in circulation March 31st, according to the report of the Bank Directors, was \$132,815,206.

The Legislature of NEW HAMPSHIRE met at Con

sustains the Compromise measures. He thinks that "their justice and necessity are more and more apparent to all who examine them dispassionately, and that the fugitive slave law, which gave rise to such noisy and acrimonious denunciations, from certain

It is stated that when the telegraphic intelligence camto Gen. PIERCE, at the Tremont House in Boston on Saturday, where he was with his lady at the time, of his nomination for the Presidency, a gentleman congratulated him, to whom he replied: "Sir, you could not congratu late a more surprised man."

We learn from the Globe that the Kentucky delegation o the Baltimore Democratic National Convention subscribed Fifty dollars to the Washington Monument, and Fifty dollars to the Jackson Equestrian Statue, erecting in this city, which was paid over on Monday to the proper officers of the respective Monuments by the Hon. DAVID MERIWETHER, chairman of the delegation.

A COTTON FACTORY IN ARKANSAS. -- A cotton factory ha

day afternoon, by the premature discharge of a canno while loading for a salute in honor of the nomination

THE FREE-SOIL DEMOCRACY.

THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF A PARTY OF THE PAR

The New York Evening Post, the leading organ of the Free-Soil party in New York, and an un- Democracy of Philadelphia, on Monday night, rewavering opponent of the Compromise measures, has minds us, in one respect, of the opening of that of given in its adhesion to the nomination of Mr. 1844 in the same city, when our political adversa-PIERCE for the Presidency. It says, in substance, ries, in their ardor to start with as much capital as that "he is a new man, of capacity and character, possible, in utter disregard of facts, ascribed the enwho is uncommitted by any letter;" and, for the benefit of that wing of the Democracy which it re- las & Co." presents, it endeavors to explain away the Compromise resolutions of the Convention. We do not pretend to say that its reasoning is founded on facts, Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS presided, he opened the but we nevertheless quote what it says on the subject, that our readers may see by what means it is lowing paragraphs:

ject, that our readers may see by what means it is expected to bring the entire Democratic vote to the support of the nominees of that party:

"With regard to the resolutions said to have been adopted by the Convention, just before its close, called in some quarters "the platform," we reassert, in stronger terms, what we said yesterday. Further inquiries into the circumstances satisfy us that, in saying that they did not express the sense of the Convention, we used the least express the sense of the Convention, we used the least express the sense of the Convention, we used the least express the sense of the Convention, we used the least express the sense of the Convention, we used the least express the sense of the Convention, we used the least express the sense of the Convention, we used the least express the sense of the Convention, we used the least express the sense of the Convention, we used the least express the sense of the Convention, we used the least express the sense of the Convention, we used the least express the sense of the Convention of the C not express the sense of the Convention, we used the least expressive phrase the case would justify. They were not adopted by the Convention. Three-fourths of the members—more than three-fourths, it is said by some—had left the room; not more than a dozen of the rest knew what was doing. Mr. Davis, the President of the Convention, had been obliged, by exhaustion, to leave the chair. Mr. Invited was in his place, and was exerting himself vainly to establish something like order. The main business of the Convention had been completed; members and bystanders were talking it over with each other, and every thing was attended to but what was going on beside the chair. In the midst of this bustle and confusion, in the midst of loud conversations, shoats, and noise of the hasty entrances and hasty departures, something was read which hand and concerning which was read which the rest of the people were they defeated by the opposition of combined Whigs and Abolitionists at the polla." not express the sense of the Convention, we used the least ex-pressive phrase the case would justify. They were not loud conversations, shouts, and noise of the hasty en-trances and hasty departures, something was read which no body heard, and concerning which very few were aware that it was reading. Mr. Invine put the question on all the resolutions in a lump. The ayes, in that fragment of a Convention, just in the bustle of breaking up, were more numerous than the noes, and he declared the resolutions adopted. From one of the members then in the Convention, who was decidedly opposed to a part of the resolutions, and would have voted against them if he had been given an opportunity, we have it that he did not even hear the resolutions put to vote, and was not aware of this pre-tence that they had been adopted till he heard of it after-ward. A platform made in this manner does not even deserve the name of a farce, which we yesterday gave it. A farce is played before an audience which is aware of what is going on."

The "Evening Post" also gives its readers to understand that Mr. PIERCE is not the ultra Southern man which in some quarters he is represented to be. It proceeds to speak thus of some of his acts in

"Mr. PIERCE voted, when in Congress, to respect the right of petition as exercised by the Abolitionists. In 1837, when, after having served his State in the House of Representatives, he had taken his seat as a member of the United States Senate, he voted to receive, in the usual manner, a petition asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and sustained his vote by his voice. He took the same ground with Mr. Adams as to the propriety of the abolition of slavery in the District, but declared that 'he would give no vote which might That was a time when the influence of slavery was in the scendant, when it was the fashion to toss back such petitions with contempt in the faces of those who presented mocratic school to confront and defy the imperious demand of the South, that all memorials and applications of this nature should be rigidly excluded from the notice of Congress. The right to ask for the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia is now admitted, but FRANKLIN PIERCE, whatever be his opinions respecting the Compromise, was one of the earliest to assert it."

Mr. PIERCE, it will be remembered, did not anwer (as the other Democratic candidates did) the On the 29th ultimo the demurrer to the indict- Letter of Mr. Scott, of Richmond, asking whether, amendments submitted to the people. These returns in order to create the impression that the Cuban people ment in this case was argued by Messrs. Bradley if elected, he would veto any act of Congress having were originally copied from the New Hampshire like self-government better than the Government of Old

MAINE ELECTION.—The special election for Representative in Congress, from the fourth district of Maine, has resulted in the success of the Hon. ISAAC REED, Whig, by 600 majority. This is a Whig gain.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. The Legislature of VIRGINIA adjourned on Monlay night to meet again in November next, During the session bills were passed chartering independent banks at Fairfax, in Culpeper; at Parkersburg, in Wood; at Clarksburg; at Rockbridge, in Lexing-ton; at Scottsville, in Albemarle. The minimum of the capital of the above is \$50,000 for each bank. Also, banks have been chartered at Fairmont and Fincastle, same minimum. Independent banks, with a capital of \$100,000, have been chartered at

Gen. Don Justo Jose de Unquiza is entrusted | The Whig State Convention of Maine, held tee on Resolutions reported

Resolved, That, while expressing our preference for General Scott, we do not mean to withhold or hesitate to express our entire confidence in those other distinguished men whose names have been so prominently presented in other States; that we regard them as deserving all the honors which a grateful country can bestow; that we feel a pride in their high renown, and recognise, with their long-tried ability, their faithfulness and their eminent

MR. PIERCE AND THE PRESIDENCY .- The Demo

"To these my sincere and grateful acknowledgment desire to add that the same motives which induced me several years ago to retire from public life, and which spect, now impel me to say that the use of my name is my event, before the Democratic National Convention at able light than that of the Democrats. altimore, to which you are a delegate, would be utterly repugnant to my taste and wishes.

NEW LAW OF DESCENT IN INDIANA -A bill in troduced by Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN has passed the Legislature of Indiana, and takes effect on the first of August next. This is said to be the most important act ever passed by the Legislature of that State, and will affect every property-holder in it The State Sentinel says:

"It makes changes radical and sweeping; it abolishe the principles of law that have prevailed for the last six or eight centuries since the days of William the Conqueror-and most of which still prevail over the Union, except in a few States which lean to the Civil Law

Tall Byr.—We saw yesterday some samples of Rye from the farm of Gol. Geo. C. Washington, in Montgomery county, seven feethine inches high, the whole field, we were informed, averaging seven feet. This rankness of growth is owing to that wonderful fertilizer, Guano. The field received a dressing of this manure last year, followed by a crop of potatoes, and this year by the extraordinary rye crop referred to above.

Wheeling the work is said to be so much advanced as to leave no doubt of the completion of the whole from the first of January next.

A man named Laphan has been convicted in Detroit within a few days of poisoning his wife with morphine. There was not a shadow of doubt as to his guilt. He was not a shadow of doubt as to his guilt. He was not a shadow of doubt as to his guilt.

THE RELIGIOUS TEST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The opening of the Presidential Campaign by the actment of the Tariff of 1842 to "Polk, Dal-

At the Democratic Ratification Meeting held in Philadelphia on Monday night last, over which the meeting with an address in which we find the fol-

We regret that we have to correct an error of fact coming from an authority so eminent as Mr. DALLAS, who, in defending the candidate of his own party from political aspersion-if the charge referred to be such, for we do not know what position Mr. PIERCE occupied on that question-has been greatly misled in casting upon the Whig party of New Hampshire the responsibility of an odious decision, made by the popular voice of that State, in which it is notorious that the Whigs have always been in a

The facts in the case are widely different from what is stated by Mr. DALLAS. The very day (in March, 1851) when the people of New Hampshire rejected the amendment to their Constitution which proposed to abolish the property qualification and the religious test, an election was held for Governor, at which the Whig candidate received only eighteen thousand votes out of a poll of fifty-seven thousand. The vote was as follows:

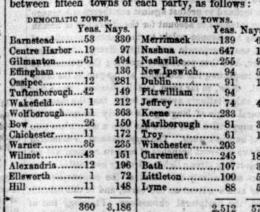
For Mr. Sawyer, Whig For Mr. Dinsmoor, Dem. . For Mr. Atwood, Free-Soil Dem.

Mr. ATWOOD was the regularly nominated Demo cratic candidate until within a few days of the election, when, owing to his free-soil predilections, he was thrust aside, and Mr. DINSMOOR substituted in his place. It is not probable, therefore, that Mr. A. received the support of many Whigs; indeed, it them, and it required some courage in a politician of the is rendered certain that he did not receive their support, from the fact that on this occasion Mr. Sawyer's vote was nearly the same in amount as the Whig candidate for Governor had received at the of 1851.

Now, in contrast with the above vote, we insert from our own columns of the 31st March, 1851, the returns of the vote on the several constitutional Letter of Mr. Scorr, of Richmond, asking whether, amendments submitted to the people. These returns the State, with the exception of one town :

100	and the same		Yeas.	Navs
0	n adop	ting	the Bill of rights 10,434	
B	elating	to th	e House of Representatives 4,714	
	Do	do	Senate 6,015	21,338
100	Do	do	Governor and Lt. Governor 8,018	18,802
172	Do	do	Biennial Elections, &c 5,552	22,959
24	Do	do	Election of County Judges 7,440	
13	Do	do		17,221
100	Do	go	Test and property quali- fications 9,862	17,122
0.0	Do	do	Future Amendments . 9,023	17.687
26	Do	do	Election of Judges, S. C. 7,316	19,769
172	Do	do	Supt. Public Instruction 5,553	21,177
n's	Do	do	Commissioner Agriculture 5,182	21,447
	Do	do	Election by plurality . 6,291	20,901
R.S.	Do	do	Abolishing the Council . 8,998	18,209
1016	Do	do	Other alterations 7,040	18,698
100	That	the	Whigs were not accountable	for the

defeat of the amendment abolishing the religious test and property qualification was clearly demon strated by the Press of the State at the time, which gave publicity to the following facts, in contrasting the votes given in the strongholds of both parties in favor of the amendment. The comparison is made between fifteen towns of each party, as follows:



This table shows that the above-named Demo cratic State Convention of New Hampshire, assembled at Concord on January last, nominated him to the Presidency, but he declined the nomination, in a letter which concluded thus:

cratic State Convention of New Hampshire, assembled at Concord on January last, nominated him to the Amendment, whilst the Whig towns gave nearly four to one in favor of it. The town of Conter which concluded thus: cratic towns gave almost ten votes to one against cord, in which Mr. PIERCE resides, gave 122 votes in favor of the amendment to 509 against it.

These facts contradict the statement attribute Mr. DALLAS, and exhibit the liberality of the Whigs of the Granite State in a much more favor-

Completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the Monongahela River.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we have it is our power to announce to-day the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Monongahelr river, a distance of one hundred and twenty-four miles from Cumberland. This great event took place on Saturday, the 5th instant. The progress of the track during the month of May, we are informed, has been most rapid, there having been twenty miles of road daid down during that month. At this rate we shall soon stand upon the banks of the Ohio

From Fairmont to Niles's Fork the graduation now ready for the rails, and from this latter point to Wheeling the work is said to be so much advanced as to leave no doubt of the completion of the whole

within a few days of poisoning his wife with morphine.

There was not a shadow of doubt as to his guilt. He was sent to the State prison for life, capital punishment being abolished in Michigan.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO

The following Letter furnishes informa painful interest, such as ought to secure immediate action by Congress and the Executive to uphold and secure the authority of Civil Government in the United States Territory of New Mexico:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, APRIL 25, 1852.

The tale is told, the secret is solved. The great effort to make free American citizens of the Mexi-cans has exploded. The civil government is at an end, and but for the military force stationed here all would be anarchy. Previous to the arrival of Col. SUMNER, the military commandant of this department, as you are aware, the troops were sta-tioned within the towns, and up to that time no considerable demonstration since the war had been made against the civil government. Col. Sumner, in acordance with the views of the Administration, and better to secure the country from Indian deprédations, changed the posts, and placed a large portion of the troops in the Indian country. This was seized on by the Mexicans as a fit time to disregard the civil authorities and put at nought all law and order. Disaffection and a determination to resist every thing American became appaent. The American citizen became alarmed, and the reatest excitement prevailed, particularly at this place. In this condition of things, Gov. CALHOUN, properly feeling himself wholly unable to administer the government without military aid, called on Col. SUMNER, who promptly repaired to this city, and finding an entire abandonment of all law and order, and a dangerous disregard by many of the inhabitants of all principles of right, and an mability of the civil authorities to maintain the peace, ordered in a strong company of infantry in addition to the company of artillery then here, established an effective, military police to aid the civil authorities, and placed out strong guards, which have for the timebeing restored quiet, and to some extent confidence that with this aid the civil government may be maintained. Enclosed I send you a card signed by Gov. Calhoun and Cel. Sumner, which possibly indicates the course necessary to be pursued by Col. Sumner hereafter. His alacrity in repairing to this place, at the request of the Governor, and the promptness and success of his measure in securing quiet and safety to the people is deeply felt by our American inhabitants. Some may suppose that this condition has been brought about by some actual or supposed maladministration of the government, and that, as in discon-tents in the States, a little time and a proper care in those who administer the civil government will restore a proper condition of things. To those who may thus think it is time to say that they are mistaken. All that has been done here in arresting the operations of the civil government is justly attributable to the enmity and prejudice of the Mexicans against us, and a firm determination on their part to throw off our government. Since the establishment of a territorial government for New Mexico every Mexican influence has been cast against its successful operations. Murders have been committed on American citizens, and the grand jury has failed to present indictments. The last Legislature wholly failed to authorize a tax sufficient to prosecute criminals, and Gov. Calhoun was compelled to turn at large some forty thieves, cutthroats, and robbers, from the jail in this place, for the want of means to support them in prison. In a word, Congress must, if she would sustain her dignity and proect American citizens, adopt some other system for governing this country. The territorial scheme has emphatically failed, and will continue to do so until the Mexicans shall have become a more learned and civilized

CUBANEERING, AGAIN!

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR OF SATURDAY. Incipient efforts to start another expedition in the Uni ted States for the invasion of Cuba we think are discern several annual elections immediately preceding that lible. Some of the parties who figured largely behind the scenes in the late attempt at invasion are not convinced that "the day of dupes" is not over yet. We apprehend however, that the bloody termination of the Lopez foray, and the dishonorable expedients to which the stay-athome managers of that wretched enterprise resorted t Patriot, and professed to give the complete vote of Spain, will operate as a lasting caution to those who may now be appealed to in this fashion, (by the Sun newspa

per here:) well acquainted with the sentiments o the people of the island, assures us of what we knew long since, that ninety-nine out of every hundred Creoles earn estly desire emancipation from the galling yoke of Spain and connexion with the United States. Even among the young Spaniards who have resided in this country for some time hatred of the Cuban Government prevails. In illustration of this feeling, the gentleman narrated a con-versation he had in Havana with a young Spaniard who had been on a visit to this country.

had been on a visit to this country.

"Before I went to the United States,' said the Spaniard, 'I did not feel dissatisfied with the Government, or at least I did not know enough to be discontented. But since my return I see things in a different light. I did not feel satisfied or comfortable. There are so many annoyances, such restraint and intimidation, compared with the liberty enjoyed by all in the United States, that I do'nt care how soon the 'filibusteros' come over to put an

It was just such stories as these that were set affoat in order to enlist sympathizers for the filibustering expedition under Lopez. The cheat succeeded then, but it won't now. The bloody experiences of the past have taught the young men of this country a great truth; if the Cubans want political independence they must fight for it themselves, not turn round and help shoot or garrote those who go to help them to it. The following from the Journal of Commerce, we apprehend, is something nearer the truth :

HAVANA, MAY 28, 1852.

The attempt is to be made by the present steamer to draw upon the sympathies of parties in the United States, in the hope to induce immediate organization for the cause of Cuba; for which there is no adequate foundation here. HAVANA, MAY 28, 1852. of Cuba; for which there is no adequate foundation here. The young men said to be in the mountains east, who have killed some Spaniards and soldiers, are the relatives and friends of the Agueras, Betancourts, &c., who were shot at Puerto Principe during the last rebellion, and are moved by revenge and mere personal considerations, not by any political sentiment involving the interests, welfare, and prosperity of Cuba. A variety of stories will go forward which have no verity in fact. The story of the brig Cornelia and other vessels of her class purchased by the Filibusteros for the transportation of men and the munitions of war to Cuba is a predication without fact; the Cornelia, purchased at Baltimore for the carrying trade between New Orleans and Havana, has been occupied therewith for over sixteen months, and is not calculated for the business accredited to her by the "Wilmington" Del.) Republican," which is injurious to the reputa and interests of persons engaged in honest and legitimate trade with Cuba. It is possible the description given may answer another vessel, but the application has been made here to the vessel to which I allude.

Gen. Canedo, although not expecting there will be an in-posion, has issued to the various Governors very stringent orders, without publishing for general information his "banda:" no quarters, burning of hamlets, villages, or dwelling-houses that may impede destruction of the enemy; all citizens, not Webster-subjects, from sixteen upwards, to be ready on the instant for the public defence; immediate punishment of any who harbor or protect the nirates, &c. He will be active in the discharge of his du-

The Mobile papers have just made discovery of a very purious law enacted by the last Legislature of Alabama on the subject of selling cotton. It enacts that no Corron sold by commission merchants shall be considered as delivered, and the ownership fully parted with, until the same has been paid for; any order, law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. It further declares it to be a crime, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than four, for any cotton buyer, acting for himself or as agent for others, to buy or engage to buy cotton from a planter or con mission merchant and fail or refuse to pay for it at the time appointed, or shall make way with or dispose of any cotton purchased and not paid for .- Louisville Journal.

Lucy, eleven years old, daughter of Charles Wells, of Turner's Falls, Montague, Massachusetts, was drowned on Thursday while attempting to save her brother. The brother was rescued by P. P. Severance, but the girl sank before Mr. S. got upon the spot, and he did not know that she was in the water in season to save her life.

ATTORISM INTELLISION OF THE

FROM THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

Would it not be well in future for each Whig National Convention to adopt the plan of appointing the time and place at which the next Whig Nation al Convention shall assemble? And would it not be well in future for each Convention either to fix for the assembling of the next a day prior to the meeting of Congress, or to designate a place quite distant from Washington? We dare assert that both parties are willing to relieve Congress entirely, or as far as possible, from the trouble it takes upon itself in regard to the Presidential nominations. Candidates for the Presidency should be nominated by the People, or rather by delegates immediately from the People, and the influe that Congress now exerts over those nominations should, if possible, be brought to an end. As things are at present, Congress, during the session immediately preceding the Presidential election, concerns itself far more about making the next President than it does about the business it professedly assembles at Washington to attend to. Now, we hold that Congress has nothing in the world to do legitimately with the question who shall be our next President, or who shall be the nominees for that office, and that, whenever it concerns itself about these things, it is transcending its duty, aye, even its privilege. The people are quite able to elect their own President without Congressional aid, and the two parties are quite able to select their own candidates without the interference or advice of Congress. Congress is a body appointed for specific purposes, and among these is not included the duty of Presi-dent-making. If it would attend exclusively to its constitutional duties, and leave to the people the rights reserved to themselves, without consuming the public time and money in attempting to control them in the exercise of those rights, the business of the country entrusted to its hands would be far more faithfully performed than it now is. To prevent Congressional interference as much as possible with this exclusive right of the people to make their own President and their own nominations for President, let them withdraw all the temptations that are now held out to Congress to induce it to this interference; let them appoint their own times and places for holding their National Conventions; and let them select such times and places as will least subject their Conventions to Congresional influences. For convenience sake the Congressional members of the respective parties have usually heretofore appointed these times and places, and, in consequence, the selections have been made with a view to the convenience of the members themselves. A point within a couple of hours' ride of Washington, and the middle of the session, are the place and time selected for the approaching Conventions. How much better for the peace of the country and the harmony of the parties if the place were a thousand miles from the national capital, or the ime when Congress would not be in session! The vast difference between entrusting to members of Congress the settlement of the Presidential question and the reservation by the people to themselves of the right to settle it grows out of the difference in the motives that operate upon the one and upon the other. The members of Congress have usually personal ends to attain and personal interests to take care of, and these are generally quite at variance with the good of the country and the public interests, which alone are the considerations that weigh with the people. At any rate, the delegates in the National Conventions are, it is to be presumed, comparatively free from those embittered feelings which are so largely engendered at Washington, and therefore are able to do their work more dispassionately than if their minds were filled with subjects of irritation by members of Congress who attend upon and take part in their proceedings. We think it would be well if no member of Congress were allowed to come within a week's distance by telegraph of the National Conventions during their sittings. They are most decided nuisances in the Conventions, and should be excluded as such. They are like to prove particularly so at Baltimore. Mark, kind reader, our prediction! All the serious difficulties that the approaching June Conventions will have to encounter will have their origin in Washington; will be traceable, directly or indirectly, but anmistakably, to members of Congress; will be started or suggested by the political wire-workers at the Capital. If ese same troublesome, noisy busy-bodies are kept at a distance from the Conventions, some peace and harmony may be expected; but we fear precious little will be realized otherwise.

CALIFORNIA-ITS RESOURCES AND PECULIARITIES

The annexed are extracts from a private letter of a gentleman of the Mexican Boundary Commission to his friend in this city, dated at San Diego, the 30th April:

"Notwithstanding I have been so long in California I have seen but little of it, not even having visited the gold diggings. For weeks after my arrival in San Francisco the rain and state of the country prevented me from going into the interior. I took, however, a short excursion up the Napa country, after visiting Gen. Hitchcock on the way, to procure from him an escort for the Commission back. This excursion was for the purpose of visiting the volcanic region, which is not the least of the wonders of this remarkable country. I there saw some of the great commotions of Nature-boiling water and steam ejected from the earth like the geysers of Iceland-fumes of sultheir large pipes. This place is hardly known in Cali

phur, and similar 'infernal' productions, all accompanied by a noise which I could only compare to the roaring of half a dozen ocean steamers letting off the steam through fornia, and I could find no one who had visited it, save the hunters and men who live in its vicinity, the nearest of which is sixteen miles off. The place, which I shall call 'Vulcania,' is about eight miles west of the southern extremity of Clear Lake, passing up Napa valley from Benicia. I also saw in this region some mounts obeidian,\* the first I think which has been found in the "I endeavored to return by land from San Francisco

to San Diego, for the purpose of seeing the country and visiting the old missions, all of which are on the route : but I found the streams impassable without great risk, and the road very bad; so that, after reaching Almaden, where the quicksilver mine is,) I returned to San Francisco and came by water. This mine, the richest perhaps in the world, is a spot of exceeding interest. I explored every portion of it, and was furnished with all the statisics connected with it. I took several sketches of the mine and adjacent region, also of the volcanic region before alluded to. I could fill pages with accounts of California, but you have enough of these in the newspapers. No accounts that have appeared overrate her capal and her productions. Her agricultural capabilities are not yet appreciated or understood. Her valleys are rich beyond description, and I think that in one year more, however much her population may increase, that she will raise all her breadstuffs. Every description of vegetables grow much more luxuriantly than in the Atlantic States. visited a farmer in Napa Valley, who raised upwards of twenty tons of onions from two acres of land, on which he realized \$8,000; another \$6,500 from the same quantity of land. Clover and wild oats cover all the hills and valleys, on which cattle to any extent may subsist, and, as to her mineral productions, we all know that they embrace all kinds, and seem to be inexhaustible."

[\* A glassy lava; volcanic glass. It is of various colors, but usually black, and nearly opaque.]

AN IMPOSTER .- A man calling himself Major Petzell, of the Hungarian army, visited St. George's, Delaware, a few days ago, and by deception succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the Rev. Jas. C. How. Fortunately, a gentleman recognised him as a resident of Bridgeton, (N. J.) where, it is said, he was convicted some ten years ago and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, for bigamy. He had a large number of forged certificates, which, on his detection, he was compelled to destroy, and then was permitted to make tracks for Maryland. He represented himself to be one of the nobility of Hungary, of great wealth, and a relative of Kossuth; but in consequence, he said, of his property being confiscated, his wife and six children were suffering in Hungary.—Sun.

The report of the Board of Education of the city of New York shows that there are 213 schools under its jurisdiction, having 40,035 scholars. The whole number of children taught during 1851 was 116,600, and the whole expenditure for the year amounted to \$309,016 51.